BOMBAY COURIER

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2029.] TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1831. [PRICE Rs. 13 PER QUARTER.

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JUST published, No. XI. of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE—CONTENTS.—1. Antelope Coursing.—2. Snipe Shooting.—3. Tour by Nosing Tom.—4. Third Deesa Meeting.—5. Scale of Weights for Whim Plates.—6. Sport Near Gorrukpore.—7. Law Report.—8. On the Diseases of Horses and their Remedies.—9. Another day with the Nugger Pack.—10. Long Road Match.—11. Song.—12. Stallions for England.—13. The Poona Races.—14. Song.—15. Second Dhoolia Meeting.—16. The Miseries of Hog Hunting.—17. To the Editor of the O. S. M.—18. The Regatta.

SELECTIONS.

Chamois Hunting.—Races to Come.—Racing Calendar. [76]

FOR SALE. At the Courier Office, Bombay Calendars for 1830 and 1831..... ₹ 0 0
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LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [74]

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Courier.

SIR,

Would you have the kindness in your next paper to insert this, as papers omitted in the list I sent you.

Your truly,
R. MONEY.

A Copy of Assist. Surgeon Finlay's Journey to Mocha. Read 28th Aug. 1824.

A Paper by Lieut. A. Burnes on the Practice of female infanticide in Cutch. Read 29th April, 1829.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

VESSELS NAMES.	COMMANDERS.	PORT.	DATE OF DISPATCH.
Jamesina	Hector.....	Lintin.....	in April.
Carron.....	Wilson.....	Lintin.....	in April.
Sir John Rae Reid.	Haig.....	London ...	1st May,
Cleveland.....	Havelock....	London	1st May.
Charles Kerr...	Brodie.....	Cape and.. London...	
Bolton.....	Clarkson.....	London	17th April.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1831.

The *Cumbrian* sailed on Sunday for London, with the following passengers: James Fawcett, Esq. Captain C. W. Watkins, Col. P. Delamotte, Col. Greenhill, Captain Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey and family, Master Pollexfen, Dr. Young and family, Captain Sanderson; Captain and Mrs. Pouget to Cananore.

On Saturday last, the following persons tried and convicted during the present sessions of the Supreme Court were brought up to receive sentence.

Bhojo Mooljee, and Wesseram Arzoom for Burglary, to be transported to the isle of France, the first for 14 and the second for 7 years.

Carrim Meya, Stealing from the person, to be transported to the isle of France for 7 years.

Lalla Shewa, larceny, imprisonment in the house of correction for 6 months.

John Vicente, Larceny, imprisonment in the house of correction for 18 months and to be kept at hard labor during that period.

Nizam Khan Khanjeebhoy and Ahmed Khan Tyebjee, Burglary, the first to the isle of France for life, and the second for 7 years.

Sorabjee Manuckjee, Burglary, to the isle of France for 14 years.

Nana Kessow, receiving stolen goods knowing them to have been stolen, to the isle of France for 7 years.

Loha Teecum, Burglary, to the isle of France for 7 years.

Khutto Rumjee, Burglary, to the isle of France for life.

Sono Soorka, Murder, *Death*. This miserable wretch who had been convicted upon the clearest evidence of a most brutal and unprovoked murder for the purpose of obtaining 18 Rupees, discovered throughout his trial and up to the last moment of his existence, a degree of low depravity scarcely conceivable.

John Croft Hawkins, of whose trial and conviction for piracy we lately published an account, was also brought before the Court to receive sentence. The prisoner's counsel however moved in arrest of judgment, on the ground that the exceptions contained in the Act, were not negatived in the indictment. Mr. Advocate General declared that in several of the other indictments he had negatived the exceptions in the Act, and had suffered the prisoner to be acquitted upon those indictments upon the express understanding that no motion in arrest of judgment was to be made. His Lordship said that this being a question of strict law he could take no notice of the alleged breach of faith, but would listen to any legal arguments upon the subject. The argument then proceeded. Mr. Morley contended that it was an acknowledged technical rule of law that where an Act of Parliament created an offence and in the same clause made an exception of certain cases, an indictment upon that clause must aver that the defendant's case has not any of those excepted. The Advocate General admitted the rule but denied its application to the case in question, in that the exceptions in the Slave Act were not introduced into the clause creating the offence, but in subsequent clauses and by the word 'Provided.' He thought it would be best to come at once to the real question, which was whether an indictment under an act of Parliament which in the clause creating the offence said "Except in such cases as are hereinafter excepted," and then in subsequent sections, and by the term "provided," enumerated the excepted cases—must negative the exceptions upon the ground that the words "except in such cases as are hereinafter excepted" virtually incorporated the subsequent sections with the antecedent section, making them only one and the same section; and he contended, upon the authority of a most solemn and deeply considered decision of Judges—no less than Sir John Popham, Chief Justice of England in the time of Queen Elizabeth (and which decision was reported by his Lordship at page 93 of the second Edition of his Reports, entitled "Southwell's case.") The Master of the Rolls, The Chief Baron Periam, Mr. Justice Walmsley, Mr. Justice Owen, and Mr. Baron Evans, that it was not. That case was the case of an application by the then Attorney General, to those Learned Judges, for their opinion as to whether an indictment upon the 27th Elizabeth c. 2. s. 3, need negative the exceptions introduced by its 10th Section, and "after deliberation and consideration and conference amongst themselves had, they all resolved that the better course was to omit this in the indictment, notwithstanding it be comprised in the body of the act, in the same manner as if it had been only in a Proviso, in which case it is to the Prisoner to help himself by means of such a Proviso, if he can do it, for the words "other than" &c are but as referring to the provision subsequent in the statute, in which case this matter shall be used but as the Proviso itself shall be. *And accordingly to this it hath been commonly put in practice by all the justices in all places after the statute until now.* They then proceeded to give their opinion as to the construction of the other parts of the Indictment. This case was recognized as Law by no less an authority then Mr. Sergeant Hawkins, as likewise by two gentlemen now alive, Mr. Starkie in his treatise on Criminal Pleading, and Mr. Chitty in the treatise on Criminal Law. [The Judge here observed that he could not receive the two last as authorities. The advocate General replied that he only quoted their opinion as the opinions of learned and able men.] That case and the present were precisely on all fours, and it would be for Mr. Morley to show that it had ever been questioned or overruled. Mr. Morley then proceeded to argue that the words, "Except as hereinafter mentioned," virtually made the subsequent sections parts of the section creating the offence. Upon his concluding; the Judge said that he would take time to consider, and would give his judgement on Monday morning. Accordingly, yesterday at ten the Court sat, and upon the Judge asking whether any case had been found impugning or supporting Southwell's case, Mr. Advocate General quoted the case of Warde and Bird, published in the second volume, page 582, of Mr. Chitty's Reports, from the manuscript of Mr. Justice Ashurst. It was decided in Michaelmas Term, 1790, by the Court of King's Bench, consisting of Lord Mansfield, Mr. Justice Ashurst, Mr. Justice Buller, and Mr. Justice Grose, and those eminent persons, after full argument by Counsel, ruled precisely as the Judges had ruled in Southwell's case. The Judge said that this was a case that required an answer, and he would adjourn the Court for that purpose till half past nine o'clock this day.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

None.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. P. Sanderson 15th Regt. N. I. to England.
Capt. R. Pougett Engineers, to Neelghery Hills.
Ensign J. Burnett 1st Gr. Regt. to Poonah.
Surgeon A. Young M. D. to Europe.
Lieut. C. T. Thomas 22d Regt. N. I. to Cambay.
Lieut. Barrell, H. M. 55th Regt. to Madras.
Lieut. Cook H. M. 62d Regt. Bangalore.
Lieut. and Adjutant W. Scott Adam, 10th N. I. to Malligaum.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

On Wednesday, the 6th Instant, at St. Mary Church Poona, by the Reverend R. Ward M. A. the Reverend Ambrose Goode, to Miss Mary Blaxland.

DEATHS.

Rutnagherry, on Monday the 4th Instant, at half past ten in the morning, Mr. J. Viera, Head Clerk of the Adawlut S. Conkan, after a long and painful illness which he bore with a good Christian's Fortitude, leaving behind a circle of relations and friends to bewail his irreparable loss.

At Surat, on the 31st March, Frederick William, Infant son of W. C. Andrews, Esq., C. S. aged 1 year and 4 months.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Grab Ship Dowlutt Savoy, Shaik Buckram, Naiquedah from Bengal 28th January.

9th. Ketch Ransord Persad, Dawoodjee Naiquedah from Pelo Penang 9th Feb.

DEPARTURES.

8th. Ship Clyde, Nathaniel Ireland, Master to Liverpool.

10th. Ship Cumbrian, Joseph Blyth Master to London.

Passengers.—Mrs. Young, Mrs. Pougett, Mrs. Renny, Col. Delamotte, Capt. Hancock, Captain Watkins, Capt. Pougett, Capt. Sanderson, James Fawcett Esq. Mr. Renny.

Do. Portuguese Ship Don Manoel de Portugal, N. Rodrique de St. Anna, to Demaun.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Carron, Bolton, Sir John Rae Reid, Cleveland, Robert.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Cornwallis, Sulimany, Francis Warden, Charlotte, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Helen, Byramgore, Lord Castlereagh, Ann, Edmonstone, Bannerman, Cadery, Pascoa, William, Hind, Glenelg, Newton, Fort, Jamesina, Futtey Sullam, Caledonia, Bombay Cattle, Charles Forbes, Maackborn, Sytene, Sir Charles Malcolm, Dadaloy, Eliza, Discovery, Dowlet Savoy, Ransord Persad.

PORTUGUESE.—Cassadore, Conde de Ri Pardo, St. Francisco de Paualo, Esperance, Angelica.

ARAB.—Jadul Rahimon, Fazarabany.

HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.

Do. Do. *Brig of War*.—Tigris, Euphrates.

Do. Do. *Schooner*.—Fly.

Do. Do.—*Steamer*.—Hugh Lindsay.

Do. Do.—*Sloop of War*.—Coote.

H. M. SHIPS.—Challenger, Southampton, Success, Cruizer.

FRENCH.—La Nisida.

CALCUTTA.

Letters from Meerut mention that the Camp of the Governor General was at Musoori Hill on the 11th instant. His Lordship had been enjoying the recreation of shooting. On the first day he shot a young Tiger and an Antelope: and on the second day, it is said, an unfortunate but not serious accident occurred: a spent Ball from His Lordship's rifle wounded a peasant in the cheek.

We learn with much concern, that a severe accident happened in the neighbourhood of Meerut, to Lieut. Jn. Vincent, Interpreter of H. M. 16th Lancers, from the bursting of his gun in a shooting party, by which his left hand was so shattered as to require speedy amputation. We rejoice to hear there is every prospect of his doing well.

We should feel the greatest possible satisfaction, if we could be assured, on undoubted authority that a report for some time in circulation, was in all respects correct; we allude to the appointment of Mr. Compton, to fill the exalted situation of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. We consider that the confirmation of this report would be equally gratifying to the gentlemen of the law and the native community; but we are sorry to say we believe it to be quite problematical. No man could be better fitted for a judicial office in India, from his long experience, his profound knowledge of the Native Law, his sterling worth, his acknowledged talent, and, above all, his well known industry.

The present *Chief Justice*, we believe, leaves Calcutta in a few days for Penang, from whence he is to return by the beginning of next term, and in October, we are informed, he bids adieu to India for ever. It has not yet been determined in what way the public approbation of his Lordship's judicial character and private worth is to be marked, whether by a portrait, a statue, or an address!—*Ben. Hur. Mar. 25th.*

EUROPE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Nov. 8.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at three o'clock.

Petitions were presented from Cork, Drogheda, and other places, complaining of undue Elections.

THE KING'S VISIT TO THE CITY.

Mr. BROUGHAM noticed the absence of every responsible Minister. If this were to continue, the arrangement as to the hour of business was at an end. He wished to put a question, and there was nobody to answer it. If this were to continue, their assembling early would be a mockery: they could do nothing but discuss Petitions and Read Bills. He thought the absence of every Minister must be the result of some mistake.

Col. SIBTHORP, said, that he had also a question to put, respecting the extraordinary letter of the Home Secretary. He wished to know whether the letter was a forgery? or whether the Ministers had really advised the King not to go and receive the blessings of the people?—(Hear.)

Mr. DUNDAS observed that the Ministers were never in the habit of attending at the first sitting of the House; but he had no doubt they would be present in a quarter of an hour.

Mr. O'CONNELL said they were agitated or agitating.

Mr. BROUGHAM said their recent conduct was most extraordinary; it was mixing the popularity of the King with the unpopularity of the Ministers.—(Cheers.)

Lord ALTHORP (Mr. Peel soon after entered the House) asked, what could have induced the Ministers to advise his Majesty not to go to the City—an advice most censurable, except it were founded on good evidence.

Sir R. PEEL replied, that had his Majesty gone, it was to be feared that a collision might have taken place, promoted by some abandoned miscreants, that might have involved thousands in tumult, perhaps bloodshed. Supposing it were determined to involve a part of the metropolis in darkness, might not the consequences have been dreadful. On Saturday a variety of information reached the Government of intentions to interrupt the public peace, and that was followed by a communication from the Lord Mayor, which declared he had reason to believe that there was a design on the part of some desperate and abandoned men of an attack on the Duke of Wellington's person.—(Hear, and a cheer.)—He was astonished at the cheer.—The Lord Mayor added, that he would take all proper precautions, but advised his Grace, if he went, to go properly guarded. Was that a proper state of things, when the Prime Minister could not meet the King. It was also said, that there would be an attack on the Duke's house; but there were only part of the cavalry

which had induced the advice that had been given. When such tumults were contemplated, was it not the duty of the Ministers to endeavour to guard against them. Besides, the New Police (hear) must have been drawn from their posts, and then what security would there have been to preserve the peace and property, if civil protection were relied on. On Saturday and Sunday the most inflammatory bills were circulated through the metropolis, calling on the people to arm—to have liberty or death—to put down the police; then what hope was there for security, except by military intervention, and then how many innocent men, women, and children, must have suffered. What happened on the 2d inst., when the King went to the House, only confirmed the Ministers' belief, that, notwithstanding the loyal conduct and feelings of the respectable and opulent portion of the citizens, a tumult might have arisen. The Ministers asked for no new laws—those that existed would be executed; but in these extraordinary times they desired to avoid collision between the people and the military. He believed, that had the procession taken place, dangers would have resulted; and if so, were not the Ministers right in advising the King not to go to the City. He desired to preserve the peace, and to do that, he was ready to bear any taunt, rather than not effect that object.

Mr. BROUGHAM was glad to have given an opportunity for this explanation, but could not think there were sufficient grounds for all the alarm that had been spread. To-day the funds had fallen upwards of 3 per cent. and upwards of 7 per cent. in a week, by which thousands of honest families had been ruined. One part of the statement was satisfactory—that the respectable and the opulent were of unquestionable loyalty. He wished to allay alarm by stating the fact, crowds of course were to be expected, and tumult might always ensue where there were crowds. This was no new light—it might be expected. From the letter it might be said that the King's popularity had diminished; but now, from the statement, it was evident that the King's popularity was quite as great as ever.—(Cheers.)—The King, he believed, might safely go; but it was the Duke's unpopularity.—(Loud cheers.) If the King went alone, all would be right. It was the Speech, and the Duke', still more extraordinary declaration on reforms had caused nine-tenths of the Duke's unpopularity.—(Cheers.) All resulted from the Duke's desire to be what nature never intended him to be—a great Statesman,—(Cheers.) Would that he had never lived to see the day when the Duke—he spoke on account of his military renown alone—could not accompany the Sovereign into the City of London.—(Cheers.)

Colonel DAVIES did not think that the King's popularity ought to be put in jeopardy, because the Duke and all the Ministers were unpopular. As they were generally—universally unpopular, would it not be best for them to resign.—(Cheers.)—As to the New Police, what security had they that they might not be attacked?

Sir R. PEEL believed that his Majesty might have gone in safety; he agreed with what had fallen from the Learned Gentleman on that point. But what would have been the state of London? All the firemen would have been on duty, and the Police; and would it have been right to leave the suburbs so unguarded as it would then necessarily be. He firmly believed there never had been a King more deservedly popular.

Alderman WAITHMAN considered that the state of affairs was most extraordinary, they were told that the most popular Monarch could not go into the City without endangering the public peace. If the letter were to be sent, it was to be regretted that it was not sent sooner. Whatever might be the alarm, there was no apprehension that the public peace was to be disturbed. He added that the Court of Aldermen had received no information on the subject. How the Lord Mayor elect got his information nobody knew. Not a scrap of information had been imparted to them; a letter had been sent to the Duke, but no information had been made known to the city. So convinced were the citizens that the peace would not be disturbed, it was doubted whether the Lord Mayor's letter was genuine or not.—As to the interruption of the fete, it had created universal consternation; the streets were filled, and alarm spread every where. But for the King's unfortunate Speech there would have been no tumult or danger. That Speech seemed to have originated in insanity itself. He repeated, the City Magistrates even now did not admit the extent of the danger—(hear); they had no information to warrant it,

Mr. HOBHOUSE confirmed all that the Hon. Alderman had said, and declared, that in the general acceptation of language, there was no disaffection—none towards the King and a limited Monarchy. But there was disaffection, and he ought to speak out—it was against the Ministry. (Cheers.)—After the broad hints given, it was astonishing that the Ministers could not have discovered another alternative—resigning their places, and thus preventing consternation and alarm. He repeated, that never had our history known so great a change in the public mind as had occurred since the King's Speech and the Duke's declaration. To resignation they must come. There must be reform, and if the Duke would not grant it, they must have some one that would.—(Cheers.)

Mr. BROWLOW could not but express his unmeasured indignation at the step that had been resolved on—and it was all to be attributed to that most unfortunate Speech. It was making the King an offensive organ. That Speech showed a heartless indifference to the feelings of the country, and that alone occasioned all the disaffection, and the Duke was now afraid to meet the popular opinion.—(Hear.)

Ald. THOMPSON agreed in the facts of Ald. Waithmans speech. As far as his Majesty was concerned, he believed that all would have passed off well; but in consequence of the unauthorised communication—(Hear, hear)—of the Lord Mayor, he admitted, after such communication the executive was placed in a most difficult situation. After what had occured at Manchester, he however, did not wish to see the military brought into collision with the people. The City was now crowded, but there was not the least disposition for tumult. He then read a resolution of the Court of Aldermen, agreed to that afternoon, disavowing the Lord Mayor's Letter to the Duke of Wellington—(Hear, hear)—and stating that they did not think there was any ground to apprehend tumult, as there was a sufficient civil force.

Sir R. PEEL said, he had seen on Saturday the Lord Mayor elect and an Alderman with him, and they said they should require the Military.—(Hear,)

Ald. THOMPSON said, they had no authority to make any such communication as individuals.—(Cheers.)

Sir R. PEEL considered that they were authorised.

Ald. HEYGATE said, that a shopkeeper had shown him a letter, declaring that, if he let seats, or illuminated, his life would be in peril: it was signed "Swing."

Mr. HUME observed that it was lamentable that in nine days the country was convulsed, and all on account of the Duke and the Home Secretary. The King's Speech had been burned in many places. Was there no honest man to tell the King that his retention of one man was the cause of all the mischief?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said if the Ministers were unworthy of their places, let an Address be moved for their removal, and if carried, they would retire with satisfaction, if they had not the confidence of the House.—(Cheers.)—Had they retired last night, would they not have been charged with cowardice?—(Cheers.)

Sir J. GRAHAM said if the Ministers retired—after what had been said of Reform—it would give satisfaction to the whole country.—(Cheers.)—As to the danger of night, was the King exposed to any danger in going to the theatre? The people saw there was no peace for the realm, and no security for property, without Reform; and the Duke had said there should be none; and that declaration was the cause of the change. Yet he must say, a personal insult to the Duke he should deem an indelible disgrace; yet he hoped that the Duke's obstinacy might not be allowed to put in jeopardy the persons, property, and peace of the country.—(Cheers.)

Mr. STANLEY said it appeared that the Goverment had acted on deficient information and that the Lord Mayor's authority had been employed officiously.

Sir C. FORBES highly applauded the Duke of Wellington, and said if he resigned, who could succeed him? he knew not the man. The abuse of the Duke was confined to some Members in the House, and a few blackguards out of it.—(A laugh.)

Mr. DENMAN said he deplored the attacks on the Duke; they were calculated to impede public opinion. The police had generally behaved well. He lamented the speech, and the decision of the Members without adequate inquiry.—(Cheers.)—But what has taken place would be most injurious to this country, in its interests at home and abroad.

Sir R. PELL said that the Lord Mayor's letter was the only source of information on which the Ministers acted. The conversation then dropped.

Mr. BROUGHAM said that he should persevere with his Negro Slavery Motion on the day named.

(Left Sitting.)

STATE OF KENT.

(From a Correspondent of the Globe.)

Yesterday a Meeting of the Magistrates of the County of Kent was held at the Sessions House in Maidstone, pursuant to notices conveying it, issued from the Marquis of Camden, as Lord Lieutenant of the County. The Meeting was one of the largest assembled for years past, there being not less than fifty five present, amongst whom were the Earl of Winchilsea, the Earl of Amherst, Lord Clifton, the Hon. J. W. King, the Hon. J. R. Townshend, the Hon. J. We Straford, Sir E. Knatchbull, Sir T. M. Wilson, Sir B. Brydges, Sir C. Farnaby, and Sir H. Hawley, Baronets: J. L. Hodges, Esq. M. P. H. H. Lushington. Esq. etc, etc. The Marquis of Camden took the Chair, but as the proceedings were not public, all that can be known of the result of their deliberations, which was the following Resolutions, passed unanimously;—

"That the Justices of this County, in consequence of the daring outrages lately committed, feel themselves called upon to declare their firm determination to suppress all illegal assemblies, and to preserve the peace of the County, by calling into active execution the powers vested in them by law.—That with this view, constant communication be established between the justices acting in the different divisions. That the Justices will, in their respective districts, consult and advise with, the Parishioners as to the best mode of employing the labourers at proper and sufficient wages." These resolutions are signed by the Noble Chairman, and it is intended to print and distribute them in the different divisions of the County.

There was also a Meeting of the Labouring Classes about the same time on Penenden-heath. The number at the utmost did not amount to 4000, but it was said that they would be much more numerous, and that perhaps the magistrates or Military would interfere: such however, was not the case. There was a large placard mounted on a pole in the middle of the heath, round which the crowd assembled, it was inscribed as follows:—"Reform of the Commons; right of vote for all men of 21 years of age: vote by ballot, annual or two years' parliaments. These rights and privileges, or nothing. Respect the soldiers, for they are our friends." Between twelve and one o'clock, a great number of labourers from Thurnham and its neighbourhood arrived on the Heath. Their appearance was in the extreme of wretchedness; some had neither shoes nor stockings, and the garments of others (indeed of the most) betokened great distress and poverty. All who came behaved themselves with great propriety. About one o,clock Mr. Crawte appeared at one of the front windows of the Bull Inn at the Heath, and addressed the multitude at considerable length. In the course of his address he strongly recommened to them the necessity of being patient and forbearing, and cautioned them above all things to abstain from any thing like violence or insult; they had no reason to dread the military, whom he knew to be their friends; and if they expected to obtain a redress of their grievances, they had only to proceed forward in a quiet, legal, and constitutional manner. He denied that the people were to blame for the riots which had broken out in the two divisions of the county. He dwelt upon the Constitution of the House of Commons—the defect in the system of representation—the sentences passed upon the menchine breakers at the East Kent Sessions, and the alledged want of sympathy between the higher and the lower classes. He was the only person who addressed the meeting, and after they had drunk some beer, the price of which was made up by some farmers on the ground, the multitude dispersed quitely, and met no interruption from the magistrates or military.

Major Waythe, a gentleman, who, it may be remembered opposed the formation of the Kent Brunswick Club at Maidstone, has addressed a circular letter, dated yesterday "To the Workmen of Thurnham, and others." It was distributed amongst them on the heath; "As a resident in your parish, I address you, as a sincere friend, I claim your attention. I am no stranger to your sufferings, and I am well acquainted with your privations; want of employment, inadequate wages, and a cruel taxation, are the evils which afflict you. How are these wrongs to be redressed? Believe me not by tumultuous proceedings, which can only do harm to the cause which we will all advocate who do not live on the taxes. This cause is a full and a thorough reform in the people's House of Parliament. Here is the source of our evils. Reform—a thorough reform in the House of Commons, and a vote by ballot, is the remedy, and the only remedy." The letter concludes thus;—"In the mean while, let me most earnestly entreat you, that, should the military appear amongst you, do not insult them. They are not there from choice. They are men raised from amongst yourselves; they have English hearts, and feel for your distresses. Again I implore you, do not insult them, nor offer violence to any one."

Almost all the villages round Maidstone have been visited within the past week by immense bodies of labourers, with placards in their hats with the words "starving at 1s 6d. a week." and having bludgeons in theirs hands; they proceeded from house to house demanding food, which was in all instances afforded them as much from fear as compassion. In order to put down this system of intimidation, for they compelled the labourers whom they found at work to desis and join their ranks, a meeting of some of the county magistrates took place on Friday, at which it was resolved to swear in some hundred special constables, and for this purpose circulars were sent round to all the farmers in the vicinity of Maidstone, to meet at the Bull Inn on Saturday morning. About 300 obeyed this call, but it appears that the views of the magistrates did not meet the concurrence of the farmers, nearly two-thirds refusing positively to be sworn in, upon the ground that, in undertaking this office, they ran the risk of provoking the incendiaries. Thomas Ryder, Esq. of Boughton-place, and Major West, two magistrates, were deputed to meet the farmers, and endeavour to remove their objections. Mr. Ryder addressed them at great length, and stated that no posse of constables would be called upon to act against the rioters without having a magistrate at their head. This, however, produced no effect, as not more than forty enrolled themselves.

Saturday, while the magistrates were in deliberation in Maidstone, intelligence reached them that a large body of labourers, amounting to 500 or 600, were on their way to Maidstone. Orders were immediately dispatched to the barracks to have a troop of cavalry in instant readiness to accompany the magistrates, who had resolved to proceed thither and meet the men. Accordingly, between two and three o'clock, five of the county magistrates left Maidstone, followed by a detachment of the military, about 40 in number, under the command of Col. Middleton. The party proceeded at a rapid pace towards Boughton, and on its arrival at the quarries, a large body of labourers were discovered at a short distance. The cavalry were ordered to conceal themselves behind a little eminence in the neighbourhood, and the magistrates advanced to meet the men; one of the former, Mr. Ryder, who was known to the greater number of them, spoke to them mildly on the impropriety of their assembling in such large bodies. Three of the party, who appeared to direct their movements, then came forward and made use of strong language. Some of their companions, less violently disposed, declared that their families were starving, and that they had taken that method of making their sufferings known. The magistrates endeavoured to reason with them on the folly and danger of their proceedings; but their endeavours were counteracted by the conduct of the three spokesmen. The magistrates immediately seized them. This display of authority surprised the mob, and it is probable that they would have proceeded to use their bludgeons but for the appearance of the cavalry on the eminence according to concert, when the mob instantly took to flight, and in a few minutes were entirely dispersed. The three taken were Patiman and Adams, shoemakers, and Halliwell a tailor, all from Maidstone, who came escorted in a carriage to the county jail, where a judicial examination took place before the magistrates, when they were ordered to find bail for one year in £100 each, and two sureties in £50 each, and not having bail they were sent to prison.—*Globe Nov. 2.*

O'CONNELL TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

This Gentleman has just published the following letter in the Dublin Journals, dated London, Nov. 1, 1830.

"I have just heard that the act of despotism has been repeated. The paltry trick, got up with all the dexterity of pettifogging skill, to stifle public sentiment, having failed, though it had the name of a Duke at its head—of a Duke who ought to be, though he is not, alas, Irish—this paltry attempt having disgracefully failed—the Government has once more put forth the hideous arm of legal despotism, and proclaimed the 'Irish Volunteers.' Understand the legal effect of this document, obey it to *the extent of the law*—but not one jot further. Let the obedience to the law, despotic as it is, be immediate. There must be persons somewhere about the Government—there must be some secret and unknown advisers whose sanguinary counsels may be listened to. Alas for Ireland, if the people were not cautious and prudent. Those who would again extinguish the spirit of Irish liberty in Irish blood must not be gratified. Let no man violate the law. Let every man obey the law. I abjure all those who could refuse to attend to advice so obviously calculated to promote the peace and happiness of Ireland. Let, therefore the law be obeyed. I repeat once more my advice under these heads.—First: Let there be no illegal oath taken by any person.—Secondly: Let there be no secret society formed.—Thirdly: Let there be no force or violence whatsoever resorted to.—Fourthly: Let every effort be made to reconcile and bind in ties of the strictest kindness and affection the Catholics and Protestants together. He is an enemy to Ireland who does not promote the most cordial conciliation.—Fifthly: Let the law be obeyed.—Sixthly: Let the exertions for the Repeal of the Union increase with the feeling of honest indignation, which must fill the breast of every human being who hears of the repetition of the despotic proclamation. Exertions to Repeal the Union must be continuous. Meetings to petition should take place in every parish in Ireland. Petitions should be poured on the table of the House of Commons, till it groans beneath them. It is thus alone that the spirit of the people can be constitutionally shown. It is thus that it will become quite irresistible.—But whilst I recommend obedience to the proclamation—do I advise you to submit beyond the letter of the law? Certainly not. Attend then to what the legal effect of the proclamation is—and obey it to that extent only. The proclamation only prohibits 'the meetings' of the 'Irish Volunteers.' It does not, and it could not, dissolve that body. The Association of 'Irish Volunteers for the Repeal of the Union' continues to subsist, notwithstanding the proclamation. It should continue to subsist. Every man should become a member of it, if he desires to see the Union repealed, or dislike despotism. It is not illegal to become a member of that body—and I intend immediately to enrol three more of my sons and my two grandsons in the 'Irish Volunteers.' The secretary is at liberty to take down the names of all person becoming members. Thus the Irish Volunteers may increase in numbers, notwithstanding the proclamation, and without violating the law. Recollect I tell you, it is only '*the meeting's*' which are prohibited. But the meetings are prohibited only in a qualified way; that is, they must disperse after fifteen minutes, if any Migistrate orders them so to disperse. The Irish Volunteers may, even in the presence of a magistrate, continue their meetings for fourteen minutes without incurring any of the penalties prescribed by the statute. For the present, then, my advice to the 'Irish Volunteers,' is to continue to procure persons to become members, and I will, by the next post, suggest the mode of holding these fourteen minutes' meetings. Every thing must, however, be perfectly public and above board. But that is not all. No persons are worthy to be free who do not resist by all legal and constitutional means, the progress of despotic

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authority. These are not times in which any man is warranted in base or timid subserviency to unject assumptions of power. It is now the duty of every man to rally round all that is left of the law, and to strain every nerve within legal limits for the constitutional regeneration of our country. Let, therefore, public meetings continue in every manner not already prohibited. Besides parochial meetings to petition, you can, in the towns and cities, commence a system of public entertainments, at which all necessary political subjects may be discussed. I would wish that an experiment of a public breakfast were made at the theatre where the last public dinner was given. Tickets at one shilling a head, may be issued, in sufficient numbers, to defray all expenses. A Committee of Management, should, in the first instance, be got up so as to have all arrangements made to prevent there being any kind of confusion or disorder, and thus the intrigues of the miserable "Anti Irish" party may be exposed—the miseries of the country brought forward for investigation and redress, and the modes of obtaining that redress, in a legal and constitutional manner, pointed out to the people. If the Government think fit to proclaim down breakfasts, why, then we will resort to a political '*lunch*.' If the luncheon be equally dangerous to the peace of the great Duke, we shall have political dinners. If political dinners be proclaimed down, we must, like certain sanctified dames, resort to 'tea and tracts,' leaving us a right to meet at supper, until suppers, are also proclaimed down—a step which, I suppose, will be postponed until the return to Ireland of that sprig of most martial valour, Sir Henry Hardinge. But in sober sadness let us show our solemn determination that no despotism shall deter the friends of the legislative independence of Ireland from asserting her claim to relief. Let all be quiet—let all be peaceable—let all be legal—let all be constitutional—but let us persevere with undaunted resolution to urge on the national wish for legislative independence. The Duke of Leinster and Sir Charles Morgan, and men of that calibre, have no claim on our regard. They may call themselves 'the Aristocracy,' and I suppose they do belong to that *illustrious* and now fading body—but it is a cruel misfortune for Ireland that mockery must mingle with her misfortunes, and that contempt exhaust her miseries. People of Ireland—persevere in obedience to the law—but in every exertion consistent with that obedience, calculated to give back to the people of Ireland their native country. Recollect that if you repeal the Union, you get back for Ireland at least eight millions of pounds sterling per annum, which are now raised in, and spent out of, Ireland. I undervalue the effect of the repeal of the Union, when I state it at eight millions sterling a year. This is worth contending for—to restore to Ireland what she had during the time her domestic legislature was in dependence—abundance and prosperity—sweetened by all the soul-exalting blessings of constitutional liberty. Believe me to be, beloved fellow-countrymen, your most faithful and devoted servant.

"DANIEL O'CONNELL."

—(Dublin M. Register.)

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Sitting of November 6.

The PRESIDENT took the chair at Half-past One o'clock.

M. ODIER brought up the Committee's Report upon the Law Project for making supplementary grants for the public service of 1830. After recapitulating the details of the Law project (these appeared in the MESSENGER at the time the Law was presented, before the recess), the Hon. Reporter said that the 67,600,000fr. now asked for by the Government were required to cover expenses incurred in 1828 and 1829. Under the former system, Ministers did not hesitate to expend large sums that had never been voted, in which it was now necessary to render regular in the usual forms. In conclusion, he reprobated in strong terms the proceedings of certain Agents of the Government relative to the booty made at the conquest of Algiers, and proposed a reduction of three millions in the amount asked for by Ministers.

The Report was ordered to be printed.

M. KERATRY brought up the Report of the Committee upon the National Recompenses' Law Project. The Committee approved of the measure, but proposed that some provision should be made for the children of those who were maimed in the memorable days of July, and also fixed a number of men to be admitted into the regiments. They likewise were desirous that instead of medals, Crosses of the Legion of Honour should be granted to the brave men of July.

M. DE ST AIGNAN remarked that at Nantes on the 30th of July, before the events at Paris were known, and without any hope of being supported, the people rose against a Regiment commanded by a General officer. The men were killed, and 30 of 40 wounded. The Chamber would certainly consider that the victims of this noble insurrection were entitled to participate in the recompenses about to be voted.

Several Hon. Deputies.—"You can make a motion at the time of the discussion."

M. MARTIN LAFFITE brought up a Report of the Petition Committee. The only Petition of interest reported was one from certain inhabitants of Corsica, praying for the trial by Jury in that department, which after a short discussion was referred to the Keeper of the Seals.

The next subject on the Order of the Day was the discussion of M. Bavoux's proposition relative to the journals and periodical publications.

M. AUBRY DE PUYRAVEAU was of opinion that the journals should be subject to no tax but that of license. Every other duty should be suppressed.

M. DE LABORDE said that the duties on journals by rendering them dear, was an obstacle to the progress of right. They should be alleviated to such an extent as to be able to reach the cottage, in order that every body might know the state of public affairs. As it regards the revenue, a reduction of duties would augment the receipts of the Treasury, for if the charge for newspapers was diminished by a reduction of their taxation, the greater would be the number of subscribers.

M. LAMETH was astonished that recourse was not had to existing laws to put an end to the licentiousness of certain journals, which aimed to mislead public opinion. The sovereignty of the people could not be exercised by 32 millions of inhabitants but by the Deputies, who were their representatives. The journals, however, spoke of another sovereignty of the people, with which it was impossible to govern. Such abuses should be checked. There were petty journals that appeared without stamp, and men were arrested in the streets for crying false extracts from the *Moniteur*, announcing important events. Unless a stop was put to such a state of things, it was impossible for Ministers to govern. By annulling the security required for journals, the petty papers, in which there was a democratical tendency, would be multiplied. The proposition should be rejected.

M. BENJAMIN CONSTANT consider that if all that had been said be correct, it was not a motive for requiring security. If alarms were spread, the press was of great utility to assuage them. It was lamentable, after the glorious events of July, to hear arguments produced against the press that were worthy of being countersigned by persons whose names he (M. B. Constant) would not mention. Every fraction of the sovereign people had a right to examine what was done, and to approve, blame, or point out the vices in laws. This was its right, and this right was the freedom of the press.

Gen. SEBASTIANI rose and addressed the Chamber as follows;—"The proposition submitted to you embraces two questions, both equally important,—the one financial, the other political. As to the former, I conceive that at the moment when the public revenue is affected by a refusal to pay part of the taxes imposed by the Chamber, you cannot renounce any portion of the financial system without endangering the public credit. The Government as not yet come to any determination with respect to the deposits required from journals by way of security. It does not forget the immense services of the Press—It fully acknowledges the important part it took in the glorious contest which terminated in the triumph of liberty. Gentlemen, the existing laws must be carried into execution, for, without the due observance of the laws there can be no security, no society. We are desirous of improvement accompanied by prudence, and consistent with the mutual interests of all. Above every thing we would avoid compromising that freedom of the Press which is so dear to us. I hold in my hands a printed paper, which was yesterday distributed with the greatest profusion. Never was there a more criminal action committed. Every word, in this infamous composition is false. It states that Prussia has declared war against Belgium, and speaks of a levy of 500,000 men. No! The Prussian Cabinet has not declared war but shows an anxious love of peace; it was among the first to acknowledge the new Government of France, and thus gave a pledge of security to Europe. No! Gentlemen, the Government of the King of the French has no idea of raising 500,000: the levy of soldiers at this moment in progress will be only sufficient to complete the peace establishment. I here feel myself naturally led to declare our line of policy. It will be easily comprehended.—(Marked attention.)—Peace at home and peace abroad is our chosen motto. To obtain internal peace nor measures will be very simple. We shall endeavour to amend the laws, to attain all that has been promised by the Charter, and to cause the existing laws to be respected. In speaking of the peace of Europe, I feel myself called upon to repeat what I declared yesterday, when an important question was put in this Chamber. A document issuing from an august source, had given rise, if not to mistrust, at least to grave consideration. This document, however, proves that the British Cabinet is desirous for peace. You will find its commentary in the debates upon the Address—you will find it in the speech of the head of the Cabinet, in the House of Lords, who declared, in precise terms, that he repels all idea of an armed interference in Belgian affairs. France will pursue the same course. She will be able to fulfil all her engagements—she will respect all existing—all warlike demonstration: they are entirely pacific and nothing tending to arms can arise out of them. For ourselves, I repeat loudly, our policy? We will not have recourse to arms but to defend our frontiers, and maintain the honour of the nation.—(Applause.)—Adjourned.

Sitting of November 10.

The PRESIDENT took the Chair at half-past one o'clock.

M. DUMONT DE ST. PRIEST enquired what day he could make a motion for the reduction of the functionaries employed under the Government.—Friday next was fixed.

M. DE ST. (PRIEST then proposed that during four months in the year, lectures on the Constitutional Charter, and on the principles of the rights of the people derived from it, should be delivered in all the classes of rhetoric and philosophy of the Royal Colleges.—Ordered to be taken into consideration on Friday.

The Chamber then resumed the debate of yesterday on the proposition of M. Bavoux and proceeded to discuss the Amendment proposed by M. Benjamin Constant, the object of which was to allow to the new journals a delay of 2 months to deposit their security money.

M. EUSEBE SALVERTE conceived that it would be better to extend this term to three months, which would give time to these Journals to judge of the probable success of their undertaking, and if their prospects were not encouraging, they might withdraw altogether.

M. DE BRIQUEVILLE complained that the King's Ministers, since their appointment, had occupied themselves only with providing places for their friends.—(Disapprobation.)—The Hon. Member concluded by declaring his conviction that the Chamber would support only such men as fully comprehended the Revolution and the real interests of the country.

M. ANDRE, before replying to the amendment of M. B. Constant, requested he would explain what he intended to include under the term "New Journals."

M. BENJAMIN CONSTANT declared he meant those that had already appeared since the 1st of August, under the hope, in which he had shared, that all preventive measures would cease.

M. ANDRE replied that he saw no objection to the Amendment.

M. ISAMBERT moved the insertion of the words:—"*The Journals actually existing.*"

M. MAUGUIN proposed the following new construction of the Article:—"There is granted to all such Journals as are now actually existing, and which have not deposited the security-money required by the Law, a delay of three months to make such deposit."

The Amendment of M. B. Constant, with the Sub-Amendments of Messrs. E. Salverte Isambert, and Mauguin, were severally put to the vote and rejected.

M. DE CORCELLES then proposed the following additional provision:—'The fiscal imposts to be laid upon the Press by the present Laws, according to the Law of the 17th of March, 1827, shall not take place till the next Session.'—Rejected by a large majority.

M. LAFITTE avowed that it was one of the first characteristics of a Representative Government to call upon men to explain openly in the face of the country their intentions, their motives, and their actions. It was even a nobler characteristic of the present times that a man might say to another, as was said in the Chamber yesterday, "I think differently and would act differently from you, and yet I respect your principles." Thus have we (continued the Hon. Deputy), Members of the late and of the present Administration, to enter into explanations of our views and our conduct. For myself I shall be short and explicit. Differences arose not tending, as may be imagined, on one side to anarchy, and on the other to order, for every Member of the Council knew and believed that the execution of the existing laws should be carried on till they were repealed or altered—every one of us knew from experience what the Revolution of 1789 had bequeathed to the whole world, and likewise felt that the Revolution of 1830 was to be maintained by conciliating Europe through the means of a well-sustained moderation: upon this point we were fully in accord for there were none but men of wisdom and prudence in the Cabinet. There were, however, differences of opinion as to the mode of directing the Revolution of 1830:—it was generally thought that it was not likely so soon to fall into anarchy; that it was not necessary so soon to take precautionary measures, and thus show mistrust leading to hostility; but, excepting this general opinion, there was no fundamental dissension with respect to the system to be adopted. In this state of things, it was natural that place and power should not be tempting to any man; but no doubt in a little time there will be candidates enough for seats in the Cabinet, for France will soon become tranquil and prosperous. As yet the possession of power is alarming instead of being seductive; nevertheless, each partly offered to remain. In accord upon fundamental principles, our only difference of feeling was in the degree of confidence maintained by the respective parties. I repeat, that there was an immediate eagerness on both sides to remain, but it was determined that those who had the most decided confidence in the present state of affairs, were best calculated to direct them. We have not the vanity ourselves to believe that this is our case, but others have enforced it upon us, and we continue in power because we have been a thousand times assured that we have a greater prospect of success than any others. We regret sincerely that this is so; but as faithful subjects of the King, we have felt it our duty to submit. We have accepted the perilous task, and will fulfil it with courage and resolution. Order and liberty will triumph; the existing laws will continue to be enforced until in due time they shall be reformed by you. We have for our support the confidence of the King, our own complete union, and the concurrence of all good citizens. We rely upon yours more particularly, because we are aware that good will and self-exertion are not sufficient without the support of the Representatives of the people. I have felt bound, Gentlemen, to give you this short explanation of the line of conduct of my colleagues and myself, and I hope that it will suffice to show you the part each of us has taken in the events that have lately occurred.—(Applause.)

The whole of the provisions relative to the periodical press, which had been adopted separately, were then put and adopted by a majority of 142 against 95.

M. DE LAMETH rose to state that he had received a summons to appear before an examining Magistrate, to give information relative to a statement he had made in the Chamber, that a great number of offences have been committed by the Press with impunity. Such summonses he considered a violation of his privileges as a Deputy, and referred the question to the Chamber.

After a long discussion, in which it was maintained on the one hand that a Deputy could not be summoned before a tribunal to answer for an opinion expressed in the Chamber, and on the other that he could be summoned as a witness, the question was referred to a Committee.—Adjourned.

LONDON FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

MORNING DRESS.—Cap *à la paysanne* of British thread lace—the cap open behind, admits large bows of hair to be visible; the hair is placed very high on the temples, with a large bow on the right side; the rest is carelessly disposed in bands. Skirt of dove-coloured and white shot silk, very full and quite plain. Folded corsage and full sleeves of white clear muslin; robing epauletts with deep vandykes, fluted; wristlets to match. These, with the apron are made of pale pink batiste, embroidered with glazed cotton, or of pale pink gros de Naples, worked with white silk. Necklace of three rows of cut jet or ebony; shoes cut into sandals, and fastened with three bows on the instep.

DINNER DRESS AT HOME.—Cap of vandyked gauze, embroidered with white floss silk. Dress of blue *chali*, either robed back to show a worked muslin chemisette, or closed with an enamelled ruby clasp. Collar and robings edged with narrow fringe.

WALKING DRESS.—Pelisse of reps silk shot with green and rose julienne (which is a rich ruby brown, not quite so deep as granite colour.) The corsage very long on the shoulders, and as plain and smooth to the shape as possible. The pelisse is trimmed robing from the shoulders to the feet, with lace, swansdown, or chinchilla; when fur is used, no boa tippet is worn, and in many cases this kind of trimming supersedes the boa. The sleeves wide at the top, and cut sloping to the wrist. Belt brown and green figured velvet. The outside of the hat is of the same material as the pelisse; the inside lined with white or tinted satin. Green satin ribbons striped with rose julienne. When this dress is worn, trimmed with fur, figured velvet is adopted for the outside of the hat.

EVENING DRESS.—Caps made in the form of a wreath of cut gauze ribbons. This beautiful head dress is sometimes made of small feathers; the strings are then omitted. Amaranth coloured gros de Naples dress. The skirt made with deep scollopped flounces, trimmed with narrow black blonde. Cape epaulette of the shade of purple velvet, scolloppe[d] with narrow black blonde. A full [ruff] of black blonde surrounds the bosom, [to] which is drawn a broad ribbon to match the colour of the cap. White lisse sleeves in two large *bouffans* at top.—(Lady's Magazine.)

MISCELLANEA.

In the Court of King's Bench, yesterday, an action was tried, to recover compensation in damages for an injury sustained by the plaintiff, Mr. Berry, at the hands of the defendant, Mr. Nicholl, by a libel published by the latter. The plaintiff had published a work of great labour and expense, entitled "Heraldic Visitations and Country Genealogies." In reviewing this work in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the defendant had thought proper not only to attack the plaintiff's private character, but also to impugn the character of the work, which he described as not having been compiled from authentic sources, and in fact that the genealogies it contained were not true ones. He (Mr. Brougham) would prove that the pedigrees had been, many of them, composed and presented by members of the families themselves from family records, and that others had been composed from registers and monumental inscriptions. The Learned Counsel, after some remarks on genealogy, and the rights that a Reviewer ought to assume, put in the libel in question. After the libel had been read, Mr. Brougham called several witnesses, to prove that Mr. Berry had been for several years employed in the Herald's College, as Register's Clerk; and also to prove that the pedigrees were founded in truth. The Attorney-General in reply observed, that his Learned Friend had favoured the Jury with a dissertation on the art of Heraldry, and in accordance with his well-known and versatile talent, had also favoured them with a long dissertation on the art of Reviewing.—(A laugh.) He (Sir J. Scarlett) could not help observing, that as the Reviewer who had reviewed the plaintiff's work had touched tenderly on his own, he thought that by his Learned Friend's lecture, a Reviewer had no right to touch his own work tenderly.—(Laughter.) It was only by the moderns that the practice said to be pursued by certain very clever publications published quarterly—he did not mean by that name—in which some very clever critical articles had appeared, and had been ascribed—[It is known that Mr. Brougham is or was a writer in the *Edinburgh Review*, and the Hon. Gentleman has recently been accused of writing a political pamphlet, and afterwards writing a review of it himself.] Mr Brougham, in a tone of great anger, "*Falsely ascribed. Falsely.*"—Sir J. Scarlett: Which

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have been ascribed to the authors of the work it reviewed.—(Laughter.)—Mr. Brougham: "*Falsely ascribed, falsely—by liars--by liars.*" Sir J. Scarlett: My friend says "falsely;" I did not mean to impute it to him, but it would appear that he knew something about it. The Learned Counsel then contended in defence, that the Review was in fact just, as the pedigrees of the plaintiff were—imperfect with regard to dates, etc., and also that the plaintiff had not proved his case sufficiently to entitle him to a verdict.—Lord Tenterden, in summing up, left the following question to the Jury—"Whether the alleged libel was falsely injurious to the character of the plaintiff?" The Jury returned a verdict for the defendant.—(*2d November.*)

An amusing scene occurred at the Woolwich Sessions, upon a charge of assault, arising out of the display of a tricolour riband, to which a political shoemaker, named John Dudman, had drawn the attention of a Serjeant of the Marines, named Bate. Mr. John Dudman is exceedingly well known in Woolwich as a staunch disciple of Mr. Cobbett. He appeared before the Bench armed with ink and paper, and having made a low bow, commenced his complaint,—The Magistrates present were John Stace, Esq., Sir John Webb, Colonel Foreman, and the Rev. Mr. Davis.—"May it please your Vorship," commenced Mr. Dudman, "happening to call *promiscuously*, about twelve o'clock at night, at the Jolly Shipwrights, I saw the defendant at the bar with a glass of gin, which he politely invited me to partake; but before I could get a taste between my lips, he drew back, and with an oath declared I should not have any. 'And pray,' said he, 'what do you with that riband? I'll tear it off.' I said solemnly these here words, 'You'd better not,' but, would your Vorships believe it? he had the howdacious impudence to tear it off. I did not think it possible for any man in existence to have taken such a liberty, until the defendant told me he was a Scotchman."—The gravity with which Mr. Dudman detailed his grievance excited the merriment of all present.—Col. Foreman: I suppose you shook the riband at the soldier in an insulting manner.—Dudman: No, Colonel, no! not by any particular jester or any significant nod did I make any allusion to my *symptom*.—Col. Foreman: What do you wear that riband for?—Dudman: I vish to perpetuate the glorious revolution in France all over the face of the universal globe.—Mr. Stace: You are a disciple of Mr. Cobbett, I understand, Mr. Dudman. Dudman: I glory the epitaph. He's a great man, a great politician—nobody so deep.—One of the Magistrates observed that Mr. Cobbett went *deep enough* when he dug up Paine's bones.—Dudman: Hah! see how he gives it to them as eats the taxes. If the country would only make him Prime Minister, the National Debt—Mr. Stace stopped Dudman to inquire of the Serjeant the cause of his attack on the riband.—The Serjeant said that Mr. Dudman had pointed to his riband most insultingly, and called him a scoundrel [illegible] Foreman then intimated that the case [illegible] on account," said the Magis[illegible]e provocation you gave.—Dudman: [illegible]el, your observations are always so judicious!—Colonel Foreman: And you'll pay six shillings for the expense of the warrant.—Mr. Dudman looked very blank at this intimation, but having retired to consult, as he said, his Counsel, he returned in a few minutes, and producing the six shillings, gave vent to his indignation by roaring out "Cobbett is the friend of the people, he's the friend of King William the Fourth, and (slapping his hand on the bar) an enemy to all *tax-eaters*!"—He then turned round and ran out of the office, leaving the Bench convulsed with laughter.—*2d November.*

A policeman at Lambeth-street office charged a countryman with having created a row and disturbance in Stepney, on the previous evening. 'I were doing my duty," said the policeman, "when I heard a tremenjuous row in a lane, and ven I got there, your Vorship, I seed the defendant a rattling a stone in a sarspan, and kicking up such a blessed rumpus with about fifty others, that I called him a one side and told him he yarnt to make no sich row, 'Vy,' he makes arnser and says, 'there arnt no Act o' Parliament agin rattling a stone in a sarspan, is there?' Never mind that, says I, if there's a *hact* or *not*, you shan't disturb the peace in that ere vay. So he vouldn't give over, and so, your Vorship, I took charge on him." The defendant stated in defence that a wedding had happened in that neighbourhood, and as it was customary to give away beer on that occasion, he and a few friends had taken the opportunity of serenading the happy couple with marrow bones and cleavers, in order to put them in mind of the ancient usage. Mr. Walker thought the custom would be more honored in the breach than the observance, and with a caution to the defendant not to give way to his *penchant* for harmony in future, ordered him to be discharged.—A sharp, ragged little urchin was afterwards charged with having broken the window of a tallow-chandler, in Goodman's-yard. In explanation the boy made the following statement:—"There vas a *covey* in the yard as vonted to set a big dog on me, so I picks up a stone to *hev* at him, ven the stone *slips* out of my hand and touches the glass, and breaks the vinder quite undesirably. "How do you get your living?" said Mr. Walker." "I does any odd jobs," replied the boy, "and *makes it up with begging*. The Magistrate informed the complainant that as the act was not maliciously done, his remedy lay at the Court of Requests.—*Herald, Oct.* 28.

What is to become of the pile of stones at Pimlico?—From the appearance of the thing itself, and from the circumstance of the King having discharged all the workmen, it is fair to surmise it will not be made a palace; this would indeed be too bad. It has been proposed to turn it into a museum, an hospital, or a lunatic asylum. We confess we are strongly in favour of the last proposition, for never before did brute matter seem to express so palpably a sympathy with deranged intellects. If this plan is adopted, we are convinced the nation will, out of pity, allow the architects and the committee of *taste* to be the first inmates. But whatever is done with the building itself, the gate or arch in front of it ought to be removed, which, by the bye, is almost as far from being finished now as it was a twelvemonth ago. In itself it is a beautiful work of art, but it is out of character and misplaced.—It interrupts the view of Architects' Asylum, supposing it were worth looking at; being of marble it makes the common stone look like composition the archway is too narrow to be of convenient use—the marble will soon discolour, and in a very short time the climate will destroy the outline of the more prominent part; and for this useless, inconvenient, and unornamental excrescence, the nation and Baron de Bode have been made to pay nearly £100,000! The whole affair has been a most shameful job; the late King and the nation were alike deceived.—The people were, and ever have been, anxious that the monarch should have a suitable residence; the King was persuaded to consent to have one, in as ill adapted a spot as could easily be fixed upon; and the people were told that a new palace was not wanted, as Buckingham palace could be *repaired* for less money. *Repaired* was the word used in Parliament, and for some time the farce was kept up, of merely rebuilding the front of the old palace. Those who remember Buckingham-house, will have gained a new idea of the *meaning* of the word *repair*, and every body will be enabled to form some estimate of the *economy of* repairing palaces. According to the new reading, the erection of two arches, where no arches ever stood before, was *repairing*; the digging an immense pond by one architect, so as to render the said arches quite useless, was *repairing*; adding wings to the building, heavier than itself, was *repairing*; pulling them down, and erecting a still heavier one, all this was only *repairing*: not to speak of the hasty pudding at the top, which had the unblushing effrontery to make itself visible, contrary to the express intention of the chief of the cooks who dished up this unsightly hotch-potch.—(Times.)

On Saturday morning, at four o'clock, the great gates of the London Dock were thrown open, and Mademoiselle d'Jeck, the elephant, boldly marched in, and embarked, on board the Ontario, New York packet-ship, bound for America. Previous to going on board, the sagacious beast tried the strength of the platform erected from the quay to the vessel, by first placing one foot on the boards and striking against them: and after carefully examining both sides of the wooden erection, finding all safe marched forward to the deck, and took up her quarters in a spacious apartment on deck made for her reception. She afterwards partook of some grog and biscuits with the sailors; at eight o'clock the ship left the dock, towed down the river by a steamer.—(Chronicle.)

We are glad to see that a great number of influential men of all parties in Ireland have subscribed the declaration proposed by the Duke of Leinster, on the agitation of the question of the repeal of the Union. Among the names will be found, united with those of the Fitzgeralds, the Ponsonbys, and the Latouches, those of Lords Enniskillen and Blaney, Sir H. Lees, and those of the highest influence among the Orangemen. The Catholic Archbishop and Bishop, Mr. Murray and Dr. Kinsella, we hear declined to attend the meeting, on the ground that they held it inconsistent with the duty of themselves and their clergy to interfere at all with politics. Many of the oldest Irish patriots, and among them Mr. Devereux, one of the Catholic delegates of 1793, have declared against the agitation of the plan. There is great misery in Ireland—a mass of unemployed or half-employed, and not half-fed population, with which no Government can or *ought to be* at ease. But we think there are appearances in Ireland which show that the politicians who congratulate themselves on the failure of the predictions of beneficial effects from Catholic Emancipation are hasty in their exultations. Emancipation was a remedy for a specific evil, and it has perfectly succeeded: it has broken up that angry and threatening combination for a political purpose between the higher and middle classes of Catholics, and especially the priests and the poor, and given to all reasoning men, of whom there are many in Ireland, a conviction of the honest intentions of the Government towards the country. Meantime Ireland is really as tranquil as at any former time. There is something in the following letter of a Protestant Irish clergyman at once affecting and instructing.

"On the day of O'Connell's return from Derrinane, I saw an innumerable multitude awaiting his arrival, in rags—poor, shivering, pallid, sickly creatures, not one of whom, I am perfectly persuaded, had eaten a hearty meal for weeks before; and the wonder was how they could summon strength or spirits to cheer the *Man of the People* as they did. Yet these destitute wretches, to whom the world is not a friend, nor the world's law, have committed no breach of the peace. O'Connell tells them that he will repeal the Union, and bring back trade and employment to their desolate abodes, and they credulously hail him as a benefactor. Perhaps if he were to recommend force they would not be backward to use it. But, as yet, their discontent only glances from their dark and hollow eyes, and their complaints are confined to the precincts of their own cold and cheerless hearths. They are not occupied in *breaking machines*, or reducing the property of their opulent fellow-citizens to ashes. Although there is so little sympathy for the sufferings of the needy, that not one in ten of those who consider themselves the *respectable* inhabitants of Dublin *contribute a shilling in the year to the support even of the Mendicity Asylum*, there has been no wanton destruction of property attempted. You cannot say as much for *Kent*, the civilest place of all your isle. Here, in this Queen's County, where Captain Rock was so mischievously busy last year, all is peace and security. The police, for want of a more dignified employment, are occupied in keeping the pigs off the roads. The jail is literally untenanted. The magistrates, who are unpaid, go to the Petty Sessions, and find no business before them; those who are paid cannot furnish out any thing to do. Rents, notwithstanding the low price of corn and cattle, were never better paid. A gentleman who receives near £30,000 a-year of rents in this country, has assured me that *the 'squires* are the only tenants who are slack in their paymments. The farmer in the frieze coat and worsted stockings is punctual to the day. This gentleman went last month to a village where the tenants of a certain estate had received notice to meet him with the last May rent. The sum was £1150, and he received, in the course of two hours, *every farthing of it*. If war was in the wind, they would husband the sinews thereof more carefully. With respect to the demeanour of the people towards their superiors, it is kind and respectful. The gentry exchange visits and go out to evening parties without fear or precaution. They return in the darkest nights and by the wildest roads, on which they meet no person. All the world, not excepting the police, are in bed at nine o'clock. We Sleep—whatever you may think of it—without pistols cocked under our pillows, or treble chains and bars of iron across our doors and windows. I, for one, have no bolts whatsoever to my parlour windows, although I reside in a place a quarter of a mile distant from the road. If Captain Rock were minded to pay me a visit, he has nothing to do but to lift up the sash and walk in. Could I venture thus to confide in the honesty or forbearance of my neighbours if I were resident *at Kensington*? But the English reader will say, 'This is some Papist fellow, who is one of themselves. Why should they hurt a hair *of his* head? No, good Sir, I am a Protestant Clergyman, much at your service, and was one of those who were publicly denounced just two years ago for going to a Brunswick Club at Borris in Ossory."

And this, too, in a country absolutely without any legal provision (except, indeed, those fever hospitals which the terror of the pestilence which may strike *them* leads the rich to support) —without any regular provision for the relief of want or misery than the charity of the poor themselves. Are we to wonder that any man who promises relief can meet with hearers among beings to whom hope is the only consolation which society has left them?—*Globe, Nov.* 2.

On Tuesday, previous to the opening of Parliament by the King, the Duke of Wellington came on horseback, attended by this groom, from Apsley House, through St. James's Park, to Downing-street, which he usually enters by the iron gate in the Park. A great number of persons, who were waiting in expectation of seeing his Majesty go to the House of Lords, recognised his Grace, and, while the more respectable cheered him, the lower orders hissed and hooted him, crying "Down with the police," etc. The tumult increased as the Duke proceeded, and several stones were thrown at him, which, however, failed in their object, but, at one time, from the restiveness of his horse and that of his groom, who could not come to the assistance of his master, it was apprehended that he would have met with some accident. At length, however, his Grace reached the wicket gate, and having dismounted, and given his horse to his groom, he managed to get inside the gate.—While he was locking it after him, some fellow threw stones, one of which hit his Grace on the shoulder. One man spoke violently (judging from his gesture, for such was the noise that he could not be heard) to the Duke, who turned round, and asked "What is it you say?"—The reply was not heard. His Grace then went inside the graden, seemingly much agitated at the rough treatment he had met with. Parties of the new police went into the park, but only one police constable was near the Duke while all this was passing, and it could not be ascertained who the persons were who had thrown the stones. A boy was led out of the crowd with a severe cut on the head, from whence the blood was flowing very copiously, and, on inquiry, the writer of this was informed that the wound had been inflicted by the Duke's groom. During the noise there was another cry heard which somewhat puzzled the by-standers; it was "Five hundred to one police!" The general opinion seemed to be, that a rebellious conspiracy was hatching, and that words "five hundred formed the countersign of the conspirators. It seems probable, however, that the mystic number referred to the sum-total of Peers and Dignitaries in the possession of sinecure places, who are denounced in papers which have been industriously circulated among the lower orders, and which would then appear to have made the desired impression.—The present is certainly the reign of [illegible] pleasantry. They are hawked about the streets [illegible] at all prices, down to three for a halfpenny.—(Sun.)

We cannot recollect a time when people, as far as the City is concerned, were disposed to take a more gloomy view of the state of foreign and domestic politics. Every one is dissatisfied with the proceedings of the Ministers. But what greatly increased the gloomy apprehensions in the City, are the reports as to the manner in which the populace cries of the mob were truly terrific. They were, we are told, almost exclusively directed against the new police and the Duke of Wellington. On his return from the House of Lords his Grace took the precaution of going home in the carriage of the Prince Esterhazy. He was, however, soon recognised, and immediately assailed with volleys of hisses of the most decided and vehement description. It is added, that his empty carriage was pelted with stones, and much damaged. It is said that there are delegates from the country in town, and that they met last night for the ostensible purpose of devising means to present a petition to his Majesty on his way to Guildhall.—(Herald.)

At the Mansion House yesterday a labouring man was charged with having left his wife to the protection of the parish. The defendant said his debt amounted to no more than one week's maintenance for his wife, and a severe injury he had received was the cause of that. He had been obliged to live separately from his wife, and thus contract a large expense, because she refused to "love, honour and obey him."—(A laugh.)—The wife declared that she loved him, but did not altogether honour him, because he had turned her out of doors to make room for another woman.—(A laugh.)—As for obedience, that was also out of the question, for if she obeyed him, she must clean his woman's shoes, and wait upon her at table. The husband said it was her own fault; her habits could not be borne by a poor man. The wife—Habits, what habits? The husband—Why, you know that nobody can get you out of bed until eleven or twelve o'clock in the moning. The wife—Well, it's your own fault. Why did you indulge me? If you had not indulged me, I would not have laid abed.—(A laugh.)—The husband—Who'd think that you would continue to do so for three years? The very d—l could not live with her, your worship; for if he did, he'd have to do every thing for her himself.—The wife—Why, my Lord, I am really unable to do any thing at all; my eyes are bad. The husband—Your eyes! Why, my Lord, it was only a short time ago she complained of her limbs being bad in the rheumatic, and I took her to a doctor. "God bless you," says he to me, "there's nothing the matter with [illegible] but want of exercise."—(Laughter.)—The wife—Well, my Lord, I'll make all comfortable for him if he takes me home and sends away his unlawful comrade. A female voice in the crowd was here heard—"Don't do no such thing, Jim. You'll have to wash your own linen as you did afore, if you do." The wife—There, my Lord, there's the very unlawful body that's in my place. Alderman Scholey despaired of accomplishing any thing by his recommendation, and gave directions to the parish-officers not to allow the wife to be a burden on the parish.—*Herald, Nov.* 1.

THE REFUGE FOR DESTITUTE SEAMEN.—This building is now rapidly rising on the scite of the late Brunswick Theatre, under the auspices of the Rev. Boatswain Smith. The workmen employed have prayers every morning at six o'clock, but for all this, the piety of some of them is rather questionable. A person passing that way saw an Irishman listening very attentively; the stranger asked him if he were not a Catholic! "Yes," was the answer. "How, then" inquired the other, "can you join in prayer with these people?" O, by J—s!" replied the labourer, "its *asier* work than cleaning bricks."—*Sunday Times.*

CURIOUS SURGICAL OPERATION.—Mr Mannoir, Professor of Surgery at Geneva, having performed the operation for cataract, by extraction, upon a man 82 years of age, weakened by an operation for hernia, which he had endured six weeks before, perceived to his regret that although the pupil remained beautifully black and perfectly intact, the interior and posterior chambers of the eye were not replenished, the cornea became sunk and wrink, led, a few bubbles of air penetrated the anterio, chamber, and the patient had no vision. Without yielding to the first melancholy impression the operator, by a happy presence of mind conceived the hope of filling the cavity: he sent immediately for some distilled water, warmed it, placed the patient on his back, and filled the external orbit of the eye with the water, opened the eye lid, and raised the flap of the cornea. The water then penetrated into all the accessible cavities, the folds of the cornea disappeared, and its convexity was restored. Having kept the eye shut for some minutes he then directed the patient to open it, and found it in the most satisfactory condition; the patient distinguished all the objects presented to him as well as after the most successful operation. A slight pain was felt after the introduction of the water, which went off after a short time. From that time the eye healed without difficulty, and when opened a week after the operation, it was free from swelling and inflammation; the cornea was perfectly united, but the pupil was a little obscure, the sight feeble, and the patient complained that he did not see so well as immediately after the operation. But six days after the bandage was removed the shade of the pupil was much diminished, the sight grew stronger from day to day, and no doubt was entertained that the patient would soon be able to read common print.

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